



Established 1848.

ST. LOUIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1884.

No. 37, Vol. XXXVII

Sorgo Department.

National Sugar Growers' Association.

OFFICERS FOR 1884.

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The Northern Cane Industry.

The manufacturers of sugar and sirup are now busy throughout the country. The early varieties of sorghum are in condition to work, and all the mills are busy. The season has been quite favorable for the growth of cane, and if the weather remains dry, and there is no early frost, there will be a much larger product of sugar and sirup from Northern cane than we have ever had before. At Hutchinson, Kas., the works are running to their fullest capacity. One thousand acres of cane were put in, and the crop is a good one. The cane yields fifty-two per cent of juice and the quality of sirup and sugar is excellent.

At Sterling, Kas., twelve hundred acres of cane were raised, and the crop is a heavy one. The cane yields sixty-two per cent of juice, being run through a double mill. There will be an average yield of at least five hundred pounds of sugar to the acre, if the crop is properly saved, aside from the molasses.

It is hardly necessary to urge the importance of pushing all works, whether large or small, to their fullest capacity night and day. There should be a double set of hands so that the evaporating can be pushed all night. Frost may be expected at almost any time, now, and it is a race to beat Jack Frost. If he gets a good bite at the cane there will be but little left, and that in a very damaged state.

The present prospect indicates a large supply of sirup. It is made for the money it brings. Quality to a very large extent controls the price. A good article is always in demand. A poor article is difficult to get rid of. There has been a great improvement in the quality of sorghum sirup in the last few years. Formerly it was only necessary to say sorghum sirup to turn everybody from it. There has been a prejudice against it to overcome, but the fine quality of the product of late years has overcome that prejudice, and the best families of the land are seeking it. It is about the only pure sirup that can be obtained.

Nearly all the sirup of commerce are adulterated with glucose or are composed almost entirely of that article. There is scarcely any saccharine in it. The pure article, we hope, may soon drive out of market the adulterated one. Make such an article as you will be proud of—that you will not be ashamed to offer for sale, and don't be afraid to go to buyers and offer to sell it. Take samples with you, and sell by the keg or barrel, as other manufacturers do through their agents. Work up the home market, supply it, and keep the freight and commissions in your own hands that others have to pay to reach your market.

Make a standard article, all of the same grade or quality, so that you can supply the same quality to everybody. If you have any poor product keep that to yourself—don't contaminate the good by adding the bad. Have large tanks from which you can draw to supply any order. Get out trade lists with prices for five gallon kegs, ten gallon kegs, half barrels and barrels. Get a list of all the buyers in your region, and send out these cards frequently, and have samples shown of what you produced. Become business men, and conduct your business on business principles. Pure and good sorghum sirup has real intrinsic merit, and will work its way to the front. There may be some prejudice against it, but merit in the quality of your goods will overcome it. It is true, sirup may be low in price, but wheat is low, wool is low, butter is low, and what farm product is not low? On account of low prices of farm products, a greater diversity of products must be raised on the farm. Hence, the RURAL WORLD, from the beginning, has urged the importance of attention to the industry. The more than one hundred millions of dollars that annually go to other countries, should be kept at home, and distributed among the producers of our own country.

Although it is a very busy time with sorghum growers and manufacturers now, yet we would be glad to have them write us. If any discoveries are made by the experiments going on, we shall be glad to publish them. Let us hear from all along the line.

THOMAS BAKER & SON, seed and hop factors, of 101-2 Thomas street, Borough S. E. London, England, send us their semi-monthly seed circular and report.

A. J. B. of Montgomery Co., Kansas, asks quite a number of questions in regard to a city newspaper and the implements and machinery advertised in it. We are unable to give him the information asked for, further than to say, that the paper is published by the manufacturers of the machinery, hence what is said in advocacy of it is by what is served.

Mr. Robert Kirkwood, of Randolph county, Ill., called at our office on Thursday last, and gave us a taste of his new sample of sirup, and a very nice one it was too, thoroughly denuded of all sorghum taste, of a good, bright color, and a marketable article of excellent quality. It was made from Early Amber.

It has only about five acres planted consisting of Early Amber, Early Orange,

Kansas Orange and Librarian, and thinks his Amber will make 120 gallons to the acre. He commenced cutting his Amber on the 28th August, worked it up on Friday, and sold it wholesale on Saturday for 50 cents a gallon. He is of the opinion that his Early Orange will be ready to cut by the 8th Sept., and the others will follow immediately. Southern Illinois has not had much rain during the summer, and their corn is about a failure. He thinks from the heavy weight of his Kansas orange that it will give him nearly or quite 200 gallons to the acre. He has been making sirup for nearly twenty years. In the sample he had with him he had used a little lime, and is about to experiment with bisulphite.

Sorghum at the World's Exposition.

It is well known to our readers that one of the largest Exhibitions of modern times will be made at New Orleans the coming fall and winter. The nations of the World are vying with each other as to which can make the greatest display. It has been thought by the friends of the sorghum industry that the products of sorghum should be exhibited there, and efforts have been made in that direction.

Col. Geo. Y. Johnson, secretary of the Kansas State Fair, has been appointed by Commissioner Loring superintendent of the Agricultural Department of the World's Exposition, and we have corresponded with him and received a favorable reply, and he will do what he can to favor the proper recognition of this industry, and hopes to secure the bestowal of premiums. A committee has been at work preparing a list of premiums that should be offered, and although there is yet no definite promise from the Exposition, still we think with the approval of Commissioner Loring and Col. Johnson that premiums something like the following may be offered. Of course all depends upon the action of the Directors of the Exposition at New Orleans, but we hope it may be favorable. We publish the list of premiums the committee have drawn up at this time so that those who want to compete may save their cane and prepare their products for competition.

For the best sample sugar made in vacuum pan, not less than one barrel, \$100; 2nd best, \$50.

Best sample sorghum sugar made in open pan, not less than one barrel, \$100; 2nd best, \$50.

Best sample sorghum Melado made in vacuum pan, not less than 10 gallons, \$50; 2nd best, \$40.

Best sample sorghum Melado made in open pan, not less than 10 gallons, \$50; 2nd best, \$40.

Best sample sorghum sirup made in open pan, not less than 10 gallons, \$75; 2nd, \$50.

Best sample centrifugal molasses made in vacuum pan, not less than 10 gallons, \$75; 2nd, \$50.

Best sample centrifugal molasses made in open pan, not less than 10 gallons, \$50; 2nd, \$30.

Best sample paper made from sorghum, not less than 100 lbs., \$100; 2nd, \$50.

Best sample vinegar made from skimmings or other by-products of sorghum, 10 gallons, \$40; 2nd, \$20.

Best display of the articles in this list, \$100; 2nd, \$50.

Best sample flour, not less than twenty-five pounds, made from sorghum seed, \$30; 2nd, \$20.

Best sample candy made from the product of sorghum, not less than ten pounds, \$20; 2nd, \$10.

Best variety of stalks of sorghum cane, \$20; 2nd, \$10.

Rules and regulations governing the entry and exhibition of articles in this class, (sorghum products).

Entries may be made by nothing on or before _____ at which date the entry books will open at _____.

Blank applications will be furnished on application and no entry can be made after _____.

Each exhibit must be made in the name of the producer or manufacturer or his authorized agent holding certificate showing the same.

Each entry must be accompanied with a full description of manner of manufacture, or cultivation.

Samples of sugar must be exhibited in boxes with glass fronts.

For the exhibit of sirup sample glass jars will be furnished by the department.

Samples of sorghum cane must be in lots of not less than five stalks of each variety closely bound with a strong stick in the centre as long as the longest stalk, and carefully covered with cloth to prevent the leaves being broken or seed knocked off.

A. D. Gets Down to Business.

ED. RURAL WORLD: I send to-day a sample of sorghum sirup. The juice was boiled until the thermometer showed 221 degrees, and the evaporation was completed by using air heated to 120 degrees, acting on large surfaces wet with water, and the water was removed. No chemicals were used. The sample sent was from the first run made by the mill and apparatus, and I expect to get much better product. I have a vertical shaft 18 feet high, containing a traveling carrier, consisting of chains and cross-slats. This carrier slowly passes through the semi-sirup in a trough at the bottom of the shaft and the slats which are wet by adhesion of the liquid pass upward through the shaft where a rapid current of heated air removes the water. I have 600 square feet of evaporating surface in this apparatus, and it can easily have much more. I can see no reason why this simple apparatus should not give as good results as a vacuum pan. It causes no change of color in the liquid, but it of course concentrates the coloring mat-

ter already in the liquid. It evaporates sirup in the same way that fruit evaporators evaporate fruit. It is practical to evaporate semi-sirup to any density in dry weather without any artificial heat by using a fan to make a current of air in the shaft. In the last RURAL WORLD Prof. Wiley remarked "Sugar cannot be made with profit in a small way as sirup can. It has to be done on a large scale and large sums invested in the business." This is true now, but it is necessarily so? I believe that when the small horse power mill grinds cane fresh from the field and in prime condition, and when the operator defecates properly and evaporates at low temperature, using air to absorb and remove the water, sugar production will be possible, profitable and popular with the ordinary farmer. A. A. D.

Bavaria, Kans.

The sample was duly received, and was opened at the time Mr. Kirkwood was in the office, as mentioned on this page. The sample sent by A. A. D. was dark in color and acid in taste, and he can improve on it very much, if he would make a merchantable article.

An Eastern Man's Way of Thinking.

ED. RURAL WORLD: The Cane Growers' Association of the Mississippi Valley is developing into a power, that must sooner or later be a recognized element in shaping the policy of the nation. As such, it seems to me that the question of tariff is one of the topics that should engage the attention of every member, not in the usual way of party prejudice, which rejects in toto, or swallows in lump whatever is presented, but with a view of subserving the best interests of all, in place of that of a few political hacks, whose hollow pretenses of love of country are but cloaks to hide their selfish hypocrisy. The fostering of our sugar industry by some practical aid from the government is a matter of material importance.

The present system of taxing sugar, while it may be a good scheme for raising a revenue, is a useless burden upon every poor man, while it does not stimulate to any extent the production of sugar. We are now paying \$100,000,000 for a necessity that could be raised here, \$20,000,000 of which is ostensibly to protect our sugar industry. Of this vast sum, \$10,000,000 is paid to the planters, and the rest is paid to the government. It is a serious question whether the little their crop is enhanced is not more than offset by the increase of prices for anything they are compelled to purchase, to say nothing of the effect upon the pockets of the pauper laborer upon labor. There seems to be a slight inconsistency in the logic that would exclude the product of labor to an extent that debars our own working men in competing with other nations, and at the same time invite the pauper laborer of every nation to come here to aid us in helping to compete against them.

England to-day is supplying the markets of Mexico and South America while our own mills are lying idle, and gross thousands of our people, men, women and children, are out of employment, our commerce is swept from the sea, which would furnish employment for 100,000 men, while our nation is drained of \$100,000,000 annually, to carry our raw materials and the farmer's products away.

Either there is a grievous fallacy in the system itself, or, instead of our being the most intelligent, the most ingenious, and the most enterprising people, that we have so complacently thought ourselves, we are the most egotistical asses that the sun shines on.

The condition of the laboring class in England, is held up as a bugbear to our workmen here, to show them what their would be if free trade was to be adopted. I will state here that the average weekly wages paid in England is \$8.26, while in this country it is \$11.55, a difference of \$3.29 per week. If our statesmen will figure out the extra cost of rent, of groceries, of clothing, etc., that they are compelled to pay, and add this sum to the days, weeks and months, that our laborers are thrown out of work by factories shutting down because there is no outlet for their product, they can then draw an intelligent line between the relative advantage of each.

In the meantime there is a fact that our working men can ponder upon when they are out of work, and which is this, since 1872 the wages of Englishmen have advanced 97.1 per cent, while during the same period ours have declined 15 per cent. Hence, if the theory of protecting labor is correct, we are surely not protecting it sufficiently, and the tariff should be raised, or we should at once import more of the pauper help to help us out—of all the strong anomalies ever seen, this is the strongest. The richest country on the face of the earth in soil, in mines of coal, iron, copper, lead, silver, and gold. A climate that is adapted to every species of farming, a people of greater intelligence and more enterprise. Possessing all these advantages which should enable them to successfully compete against the world, cooped up, fettered hand and foot, and unable to compete with any of the old nations of Europe, or even Asia. This whole system of protecting labor is a delusive humbug, and is flouted before the eyes of farmers and workmen, the red flag of monopolies.

These are the institutions so cunningly designed to protect; and in the end, the burden is borne by those galled to support them. There is no blow that would so effectively crush opposition to American industry as to give our people an even chance in supplying the markets of the world. Let our Government foster enterprise until our people acquire the skill to bring their forces to bear in opposition. Let the duty on sugar be taken off entirely, and in its place, pay every cane grower a bounty of one or two dollars for every ton of cane raised

during the next ten years, and a similar bounty on beets. Before six years we will be exporting sugar; and our rich, cheap lands, filled by the mechanical appliances that the genius of our inventors will bring forth to save manual labor, will more than prove a match to all the cheap labor of the old world. Our farmers are to-day competing with the serf labor of Russia in supplying England with grain, though handicapped with the evils of a Protective tariff, that imposes a tax on every tool and every rag of clothing they purchase, every pound of tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco or drink of whisky they buy, and still they are told they need more of this protection. It is not the price that the open markets of Europe offer, that militates against the Western farmer, but it's the monopolies that eat up his profits—combinations and railroads which control every outlet, and manipulate every act touching the rights of the people.

There is no country on earth that can compete with the West in growing grain, or the South in cotton, or Pennsylvania, Ohio and Missouri in the manufacture of iron, or the Pacific slope in wine, or the United States in every field of manufacture. And with all these national advantages, a nation of fifty-seven millions pleading the baby act of protection! This is food for thought. Truly yours, O. F. BOYER.

From Wisconsin.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Some of your correspondents not long since were wondering what had become of Messrs. Kinney, Miller, Bozarth, Powell and others. Now I will report, as I have just finished threshing my wheat from my last year's frozen cane ground, one piece of 25 acres yielding 30 bushels, another piece of 15 acres 40-1-2, still another piece 42 bushels, while my corn ground only gave me 30 bushels. Now isn't that speaking a good word for sorghum.

The planting of cane was less this season than for several years but is looking well. I hope to commence grinding the 15th and think we will be done in time to attend the St. Louis Convention, and to show improvement in our work.

River Falls, Wis. Sept. 1st, 1884.

Sugar Crop Outlook for 1884.

We greatly fear this season will be one of general short crops for Louisiana. A series of misfortunes have visited planters, including nearly all crops.

It is well known that the sugar crop, owing to the late season, is short. The planting of cane was less this season than for several years but is looking well. I hope to commence grinding the 15th and think we will be done in time to attend the St. Louis Convention, and to show improvement in our work. I want to know how deep the ditches should be dug, and how near together, what size and kind of tilling to use, and whether it is cheaper to employ machine or hand labor, and if machinery, where it can be obtained, and at what cost. One hundred acres scattered here and there over a large farm is the amount of work required to be done if it can be accomplished without adding too large a percentage to the original cost of the land, viz., 25 per cent. per acre. Will the planter have the trouble to answer these inquiries at an early date through the columns of your paper, and oblige.

Yours truly, J. E. H. Hall's Park, Lexington, Mo.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: As you have requested the farmers to write for your paper, I have concluded to write a few lines on growing wheat. My way is to break stubble land, soon as possible after wheat is taken off the ground, say in July if possible, plow about 1 to 6 inches deep and let it lie until the 1st of Sept. Then take Randall's disk harrow or other harrow that will cut up the voluntary wheat and grass and turn the soil up in order to save the second plowing.

After I have plowed with the disk harrow and let it lie until the 1st of Sept. I commence sowing about 15th Sept. and aim to finish by the 10th Oct. Owing to the drought last year I did not get done until the 23rd of Oct. When I commence sowing I put one bushel to the acre and let it lie until the 1st of Nov. I will close for this time hoping to hear from some other farmers on wheat. A grand privilege you have given the farmers to express their views and the way of farming in your paper.

The next time I write, I will tell you the way I put in wheat after corn.

Cedar City, Mo.

fires of the furnaces will be lighted by little Fanny Marshall Turley, the lovely daughter of the Superintendent, T. J. Turley. This is the opening of a great industry in which fifty thousand dollars are invested, and the worth of her grain, fruit and vegetable products steadily increase, and will continue to do so.

And the RURAL WORLD hopes to hear of many similar enterprises, both North and South. Such mills will stimulate the cultivation of cane anywhere, because it relieves the farmer of the expense and labor of machinery and manufacturing, and enables him either to dispose of his cane, or market the product, by the employment of the best machinery the country affords, engineered and manipulated by those who are expert at the business, instead of buying and running a small mill and working up both cane and juice by inexperienced hands.

Such mills will, like the creameries, work up the juice to one grade or standard, and in the course of time have a brand of its own that will be known all the country round, and have a standard value. This course of procedure means twenty to thirty dollars per acre to the farmer for the stripped cane delivered at the mill, besides a half a ton or more of most excellent fodder left at home, and from twelve to twenty bushels of seed having the value and feeding quality of corn.

Agricultural.

Underdraining.

ED. RURAL WORLD: Can you or any of your readers give me and others any information concerning the most approved methods of underdraining such land as we have here in Lafayette County? With the character of this land you are doubtless familiar. The soil is dark, heavy and very rich, the best in the State, but much of it is springy and wet, and requires some kind of underdrainage to warm it and convert the swales into uplands.

I want to know how deep the ditches should be dug, and how near together, what size and kind of tilling to use, and whether it is cheaper to employ machine or hand labor, and if machinery, where it can be obtained, and at what cost.

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Cedar City, Mo.

What Constitutes Judicious Farming.

Some years ago we heard a farmer who had become rich at the business remark in a conversation on what might be called good or judicious farming, that the "test of good farming is that every successive crop is better than the one that preceded it." To obtain such an evidence of skillful tillage, however, for a series of years, would of course be an impossibility, but to keep the soil in such a state of fertility as to insure a full and remunerative yield when favored by the season, is an evidence of intelligent farming, by no means common occurrence.

We have no fear of the ultimate prosperity of the agriculturist who secures this encouraging result of his labors. We have seen extensive and highly cultivated farms by subsequent injudicious cultivation degenerate into barrenness; and we have not many miles to go to see the once fertile plains of Jersey, by systematic tillage, liberally rewarding the proper labors of the husbandman. Land there that was formerly covered with rank grasses, huckleberry bushes and stunted pines, now yields in an abundance the cherries and apples, and all the field-crops that can be profitably grown in the adjacent States. Good tillage having developed the true character of this once comparatively unproductive soil, has in many localities enhanced its pecuniary value, and there are plenty of instances where a quarter of a century

ago land that could not be sold for five dollars an acre would not now be disposed of for a hundred dollars an acre. Thus, as the value of the soil of New Jersey for agricultural purposes becomes disclosed, the quantity and worth of her grain, fruit and vegetable products steadily increase, and will continue to do so.

And all this is the result of what we simply call judicious farming, and it answers the question which is asked at the start.—Germantown Tel.

Applying Manure to Grass Lands.

—The number of farmers who believe in applying manure to grass lands in the autumn is every year increasing. The old idea that manure applied to the surface of the land, except just before it is to be taken up by the growing plants, loses a considerable portion of its fertility is at the present time believed by a very few. Observation and experiment have taught that the loss by evaporation of manure that is applied in the autumn is more than made up by the protection its application affords to the roots of the grass.

Another advantage in the fall application is the frequent freezing and thawing of the manure which breaks up the lumps, and makes it so fine that it settles down among the roots of the grass to a position where it is not only out of the reach of the knives of the mower, but in just that position when spring opens to get the right degree of moisture and heat to hasten decomposition, thus rapidly producing plant food. But when manure is spread on the surface in the spring, unless very wet, the lumps dry, hard and are not only in the way of the mower, but do not decompose, and do not furnish plant food until another year.

Many farmers now make it a practice to begin to manure their grass lands in the autumn, and to continue to apply the manure as fast as made until they have applied all that they think they can spare for the purpose, claiming that to do so secures to them better crops of grass, and at the same time advances their work when they are not as busy as in the spring months.

One of the most wasteful methods of applying manure is to get it out in the autumn and leave it over winter in small heaps, spreading it in the spring after the grass begins to grow. The number who do this is comparatively small, but every year we see less and less of it. When manure is spread in the spring, the impression that the loss is much less than if spread at once after having been carried to the field in the autumn. By this practice the outside heaps dry hard, and hard that when spread in the spring the lumps do not soften, but remain hard and dry to obstruct the mower and to be raked up with the hay. When the manure spreader comes into general use this practice will be abandoned.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Now Look Out for Manures.

The attention of the thrifty farmer should be directed during the open fall weather to the accumulation of manure materials. There is no soil that is under cultivation, unless it be the deltas of rivers, that are annually fertilized by overflows which leave behind them fresh deposits of fertilizing substances, and those lowlands are but too frequently unhealthy—we say there is no soil under cultivation, with this exception, that does not require to be kept in good condition by the application of manure. Every crop removed from a field exhausts it of a portion of its constituents, its "plant food," as the Germans call it, and this loss must be made good or the fertility of the soil cannot be kept up. Of course plowing and thorough cultivation will do much toward keeping up the fertility of a soil, but none of these processes can absolutely restore to the land the constituents that the crops take from it. These must be returned in the shape of domestic or commercial manures. First, thorough liming lies at the base of good farming in many sections. Lime is not a manure of itself, but its action in the soil converts the organic and inorganic elements of the soil into a form in which they are food for future crops. Assuming, then, that lime has been already applied, if the soil has been previously exhausted by hard cropping, its full and complete effects will not be evident unless it has vegetable matter to act upon in addition to the mineral constituents contained in the soil itself. Where there is some lime remaining in the soil, that is to say, some elements of fertility, lime and a crop of clover turned under will be of immense advantage in the process of regeneration. I believe, with our hot and dry summers, in keeping the fields covered as frequently as possible with green crops.

It is one continuous hay crops which have so exhausted many Northern and Eastern farms, and the damages thus created to the soils can only be repaired by frequent applications of manure. Now, manure is a term of much wider significance than people generally imagine. It is not restricted to the contents of the barnyard and the hog-pen, the poultry house and the cattle shed, but embraces all sorts of animal refuse and every species of rough vegetable matter, from a dead horse to dead leaves. In fine, bones, wood, ashes, marsh muck, turf from roadsides, the waste of slaughter houses and provision packing establishments, wool, hair, horns, fish, and those valuable compounds that are offered for sale under the general name of well known name of fertilizers, all these are manures.

Domestic manures, however, which can be composted on every farm, merit attention, as their chief cost is the labor employed. One compost heap should be formed within easy distance of the house, yet sufficiently remote from it not to be

come offensive when fermentation sets in. The foundation of this heap should be turf, wood's mold and leaves; over this should be spread a layer of water ashes and the soapuds which would otherwise be poured off from the Monday's washbuds and permitted to run to waste. When the first layer is well saturated and furnished with a sufficient quantity of wood ashes, a second layer of refuse vegetable matter should be supplied and the wood ashes and soapuds again turned on it, the same process being continued layer by layer throughout the winter. When the heap is thawed in the spring and fermentation is well advanced, the whole should be turned over and incorporated, and the new heap thus formed may be suffered to remain until the time arrives for carting it to the field.—American Cultivator.

The Fish Pond.

Views on Carp Culture.

Here are some views on the culture of the German carp (credited to "a writer in the New England Farmer,") which are evidently so truthful, practical and suitable as to be worthy the attention of all those engaged in this growing industry: "In the immediate future, as in the past, the subject of breeding carp will engross a large share of the fish culturist's attention. If it is worthy of universal dissemination, the best known among the C. auratus, or goldfish. The common carp, C. carpio, has been bred in the Old World for centuries, and the German carp, C. carassius, also called crucian, and by Prof. Baird, of the U. S. Fish Commission, the leather carp, for a long time by the Europeans. The German carp is the best in quality, and when all are poor, this is a desideratum in choosing which to plant. It thrives best in warm, sluggish water, in which are many weeds and aquatic plants growing in a muddy bar, and in a temperate zone or climate. It will thrive in nearly every portion of our country, but in the colder parts, its fecundity and remarkable growth are materially decreased.

From 400,000 to 700,000 eggs are laid yearly, and deposited in the summer months, on bushes or grasses in the water, by medium-sized carp, and the eggs hatch in about two weeks (from ten to twenty days, according to the temperature), and they are ready to be taken up and planted in the mud. Under favorable circumstances these carp fry attain a length of from three to four inches by September when the growth ceases, and shortly after, or in December at the latest, they will have grown to groups of fifty or more, enter an excavation made in the mud called a 'kettle,' where they remain with heads a little lower than the body, and each pointed to a grand centre. At the return of warm weather, they leave the 'kettle' and disperse, and commence feeding on aquatic plants. If the climate is warm and the growth of weeds and water grasses exuberant, or, if fed on lettuce, cabbage, boiled potatoes, soaked barley, or, if they have access to sewage, they will grow to a size of twenty inches long in the fall, and instances are given where they have attained a length of two feet. Carp

The Home Circle.

HOME, SWEET HOME.

There are perhaps a number of readers who like myself have never read or heard more than the first three verses of John Howard Payne's sweet, pathetic home song. For all such I give it in full below, it having been cheerfully loaned me for the purpose by the Little Queen of Song, Gertrude H. H. of Maple Park, Ill.

Yours truly,
A LOVER OF HOME.

Mid pleasures and palaces, though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home.
A charm from the skies seem to hallow us there,
Which seeks through the world, is not met with elsewhere.

Home, home—sweet, sweet home!
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home.

An exile from home, splendor dazzles in vain;
Oh! give me my lowly thatched cottage again;
The birds singing gaily that come at my call;
Oh! give me back peace of mind, dearer than all.

Home, home, etc.

If I return home overladen with care,
The heart's sweetest solace I'm sure to find there.
The bliss of experience, wherever I roam,
Makes no other place seem like that of sweet home.

Home, home, etc.

Through forests of verdure delighted I roam,
Mid the green sunny banks of my dear loved home,
When the tear of affection, and love's tender smile,
Will the moments that glide on so sweetly beguile.

Home, home, etc.

And oh! it will never again be my lot,
To be enraptured to gaze on my sweet little cot;
Wherever I roam there is no place I see,
So dear to this bosom—so loving as thee.

Home, home, etc.

How sweet 'tis to sit 'neath a Father's fond smile,
The care of a Mother to soothe and beguile,
Let others delight in new pleasures to roam,
But give me, oh! give me the pleasures of home.

Home, home, etc.

To summon me hence when some angel shall come,
To bear me above to a happier home,
To the vale of my youth my last look shall be given,
Twill seem, as it now does, the forest of heaven.

Home, home, etc.

Farwell peaceful cottage—farewell happy home,
An exile forever I'm thus doomed to roam,
This poor aching heart must be laid in the tomb,
Ere I cease to remember the endearments of home.

Home, home, etc.

MANHOOD.

"O, that I could again recall
My early joys, companions all,
Though the noontide of life lack the dew of its morning,
Though life's sun at meridian fiercely may burn,

Yet who that has tasted the ripe joys of manhood,
Could wish for the pleasure of youth to return?
Though the blood of passion heats strong in his bosom,
Throbbing and thrilling through every vein:
A sentry, he guards with unwearying vigil,
His honor, his manhood, his untarnished name.

Though hardship may come at the dawn of each morning,
And lay on his shoulders its burden of care,
Still gives him the sense of new power within him;
The strength to achieve, and the courage to dare.

For fair is the earth when the green blades are springing,
When the birds build their nests while they cheerily sing;
When the ripe grain waves its gold in the sunshine
Or who, then, could wish for the beauty of Spring?

Then shall not o'er hopes that time may have faded,
And wish not for joys that the soul has outgrown;
There is joy found in service, that ease has not known.

—Western Rural.

Longing for the Old Home.

I have been a silent reader of the Home Circle for several years. Have been on the point of writing to the Circle for a long time, but owing to a feeling of inability to write anything worthy of a place in the columns of the good Old Rural World, I could never have courage to pick up the pen.

Helen's letter—Summer in the North—in a late issue of the RURAL, turns my thoughts to the days of my childhood, which were passed amongst the rugged hills, silver lakes, and sighing pine forests of the old "Granite State." I have wandered far away from the dear old home and manhood with its cares and sorrows has come upon me. Oftentimes my weary heart re-echoes the sentiments of the poet who wrote "Backward, turn backward, O, Time! in your flight."

Make me a child again just for to-night.
But time rushes on, and all heedless of such appeals.

Perhaps future circumstances will allow me to go back to where the old home used to stand, and view once more the beautiful scenery of my native State. At present I must try to be contented here on the treeless, monotonous, yet fertile prairies of the West. I hope Helen will write again from her northern resort.

What a fellow Bon Ami is! After writing one good honest letter, which makes us all long for more of the same sort, he forsakes us entirely. Ernest.

Western Kansas, Aug. 15th, '84.

The instinct of "love of home," the home; the home of mother, of childhood, of sisters and brothers; of friends and kindred, of early surroundings and associations, is one of the strongest, the best and the most beautiful known to the human family. Strong, not only because it is thoroughly implanted in our human nature, but because associated with our earliest impressions, surroundings and companionships; best, because associated with mother, youth, purity, love, and all that is "true, beautiful and

good;" beautiful, because love was there, and love charms, captivates and holds everlastingly spell-bound those who are its happy recipients.

It matters little to those possessed of the instinct in its fullest influence, how lowly, how humble, how barren the surroundings lent by wealth, by science, or by art. Home is to be remembered, dear, the dearest spot on earth.

But then, brother Ernest, shall not a man leave father and mother, home and kindred, and make for himself his wife and his children, another home that both he and they shall love as well, and better, too? Shall he not leave the dead past, and build up a living present and future? Shall you not, in your western Kansas home, make such a home for yours, that shall be a paradise below, to be loved to-day, told to children to-morrow, and be handed down to children's children for long, long years to come? Oh, yes! we know you can, you will. Look then forward and upward, and in your pathway call upon all your friends, for help and aid, and the righteous forsaken, nor his seed beguile bread."

From Idyll.

I have had many letters recently, asking me to tell the writers "something more about Eureka Springs, Ark., as a health resort, and of the surrounding country, as a place of residence. One of these letters is from an invalid at Las Vegas, N. M. Another is from Michigan. It seems the good old RURAL World gets about a good deal of correspondence, quite a ranger, and is considered reliable in all its departments, especially the Home Circle.

I wish I could answer every question asked me. But I have been three years since I spent any time there. My visit last May was so brief, that I could not gather much information. What I did learn, however, was only an affirmation of my previous reports. Wonderful cures, equal to those printed in the ordinary advertising almanac, were plentiful. As I visited personally but few, I cannot vouch for all I heard, though I have not the least doubt of the truth of the stories from my past knowledge of the place.

Eureka Springs is one of the few health resorts that has been built up solely upon its merits. Capital did not pave the way with splendid hotels, fine promenades, and costly pleasure grounds. It speaks for itself—it is its own best advertiser. The simple, unbiased testimony of those who are constantly being cured, and who go home to different parts of the country, is sufficient alone to assure a more pleasant future for the city. There is in these testimonials no evidence of solicitation. No high-sounding trumpets herald them to the world, but they are given by neighbor to neighbor, friend to friend. The city is the spontaneous outgrowth of real merit as a health resort, and will continue to grow as long as these earnest witnesses multiply in the cities, towns and villages of the land.

Many who were there in other years, after various lengthened absences, returned again to "drink of the Fountain" in which their faith is in no wise diminished. Many of my correspondents wish me to refer them specially to some favorite boarding house, and I cannot do so. In that matter, they must use their own judgment. I am unacquainted with either hotel or boarding-house keepers, and, moreover, am not in their pay, so cannot advertise their places.

As to the assurance from me that they will certainly regain health there, that, too, is impossible. I can only tell them of the cures that have transpired there, and assure them of the probability of effects of a visit to that region. It is certainly worth a trial. Others ask me how long they must stay to receive benefit. This, too, must be a matter of experiment.

So much depends upon their care of themselves, and upon other conditions. As to the time of year to go—that, also, they must decide for themselves. All seasons there have some special attraction—some individual merit. The spring time is beautiful—the summer full of comfort, and the autumn—were I poet or painter, I would rush away to the "Wild Hills" in the fall months. It is all glow and gorgeousness upon the steep hillsides then. A calmer beauty, however, is in the winter—face-lies in the silence of its rare snowfalls. I, who have rambled over the pine-shaded hills in every season, cannot choose. Go whenever you get ready. Health sits upon a throne in every rugged mountain, and you have but to kneel at her feet, when you will.

As to the surrounding country, its resources, and possibilities, I cannot answer your queries better than by copying an item from a late issue of the Home Circle.

"The following exhibit of business in a dead town, is decidedly refreshing. From 1st October, '83 to June 30, '84, there were shipped from this place 175 car loads of hogs and cattle, 100 car loads of eggs, and 8 of cherry and black walnut lumber, aside from the immense quantities of pine and oak lumber, and cedar posts. But the most surprising exhibit is that there should have been shipped from here the first season after the completion of the railroad, over 1200 bales of cotton, most of all of which was grown in this and adjoining counties, South and East, the larger part in Boone and eastern part of that county. This has never been considered a cotton country, but for excellence as a grain and fruit region. Such figures as the above will convince the most skeptical. The above facts indicate a volume of business that should be gratifying to our business men and give confidence to all."

Many inquire at what time I shall be there this fall. I do not think I shall go at all. I am a home-and-housekeeper, and "what is home without a mother?"

I am glad to meet my unknown friends, who show their faith in my veracity by journeying thither, and be assured my best wishes follow them. As to further inquiries, a letter, enclosing a copy of the Home Circle, and an editor of the Times, will receive prompt and trustful attention.

I have often wanted to ask, through the Home Circle, if any of its vast array of readers were members of the band of students who attended the "W. C. L." at Warren, Ill., during the years 1861-62? Also, if any were in attendance at the Lombard University at Galesburg, Ill., in 1863-64. If so, how gladly I would hear from them. There are several of whom whereabouts I would so gladly learn.

I neglected to state that the beautiful poem, occurring in the issue of Aug. 21, was written by Mrs. J. A. Cobban, the best and the most beautiful known to the human family. Strong, not only because it is thoroughly implanted in our human nature, but because associated with our earliest impressions, surroundings and companionships; best, because associated with mother, youth, purity, love, and all that is "true, beautiful and

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you) I don't believe she likes house work, either.

I have to thank our complimentary editor for his kind and no less complimentary photo; and also for the startling announcement that Idyll was a good cook! when he never ate a meal in my dining room!

He should have reserved his decision until after that visit to the Fair. But where got your good, "Idyll," is said to be "just like her mother," temper and all—that's so!

Several have asked me, also, to tell them something about our city. I don't know anything. I have never been sufficiently interested in the place to get outside of my own gateway, except upon the demands of business. Inquirers must interview some one more enthusiastic than I have ever managed to become. The county is said to be the largest in our county of the State agriculturally, and there are large numbers of very fine stock raised hereabouts. I was told recently by a gentleman that there was some very fine scenery near the city, and as a health resort, Idyll Co. has a reputation almost equal to my dear loved "Basin City" in the Ozarks. We have innumerable medical springs about us.

Where is Nina? Where is "that Baby?"

Flowers for Spring.

Please let me have the following printed in the Home Circle, because I know it will benefit so many who cannot afford to buy costly plants. I shall refer to the "cheap books" of Bon Ami, if you refuse this:

I want to tell you how love flowers where they can get the "most for their money." Several years ago you will remember I recommended two firms where you could procure twelve plants for a dollar, but now behold! I have found a place where you can get twenty; only think of it, five cents a piece, and nicer plants than I have bought at other places for 10 or 15 cents. I got up a club, six of us sent for 25 cents worth each, and when the plants came by express, the verdict was "we will send again."

I was much surprised for I supposed they would be small, stunted plants, but I thought if they had any root at all, they were worth five cents, and would grow into something by and by.

One Carnation was a foot high, with a large bud on it. Fuschias, Geraniums, Begonias, six to eight inches high, and in bloom. Almost everyone can afford a quart, and it is a great deal of fun to get a club, and have one sent each.

This firm sells other higher priced plants, but its five cents list is ample enough for those whose pocket-books are thin, but who love flowers.

If all who send are as well pleased with the results of the club, and get a few plants for winter blooming, they will pay you. The address is, Joseph E. Bonsall's, Salem, Ohio; send for his five-cent catalogue, you can procure over forty kinds of plants, with several varieties of each.

I was going to greet some of the Circle by name, but it is too late to-night. Colonel, I have one of my babies' pictures taken so dark, she looks like a daisy. Don't you want to see her for your album? Send and get a few plants for winter blooming, they will pay you. The address is, Joseph E. Bonsall's, Salem, Ohio; send for his five-cent catalogue, you can procure over forty kinds of plants, with several varieties of each.

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vine, for this is a land of vines and creepers. In the fall of the year the principal bright coloring of the woods is derived from the vine, and the creepers. We expect soon to leave our dear little shanty for a life in a noisy mill village. I feel sad when I think of it, for Nature was always more pleasant companion-ship for me than the noise and bustle of the busy world. I shall write you and tell you how I like my new home by and by. You will not object, will you, to hearing again from me?

Aug. 28th, 1884.

Object? Not a bit. Come again and often.

All About Servants.

DEAR CIRCLE: I can't forbear sending the following clipping from the Christian Union. I think there is a good deal of truth in it. A girl has just left me who was with me six weeks. I knew she was not very strong, had weak lungs and a cough, was taking medicine all the time. I plied her, and tried to make the work as light as I could, but she was "kind" to her. But I soon found that the kind I helped her the more I might—twice it took the whole forenoon to do the breakfast dishes, etc., etc., till at last one morning I called her, called her again, and got up myself, and lit the fire, and had breakfast nearly ready to go on the table before she appeared. She took it as a matter of course, and would have liked me to have repeated the performance every day.

"She never came into the kitchen bothering about the work. I did as I pleased." All the same, I knew that the work had to be done, and more work than I had done in six weeks. I did not do it at night, and she got no help to do it. So I have come to the conclusion that there is a good deal of truth in this little article—sisters, what do you think of it? I have seen it in the old and new, but all the same it is ever new to a great many of our readers.

Mrs. M. A. BUCKNELL.

HOW TO TREAT SERVANTS.

Said a young housekeeper: "I began my married life with the idea, not of demanding thorough work for good wages, but of being 'kind.' I was always saving my servant's back at the expense of my own and the comfort of my family. I gave her a good deal of work, but I never gave her a good deal of love. I never gave her a good deal of respect, and the contempt of the woman was what I deserved for my 'cowardice.'"

The average Irish girl knows very well how she should be treated in such cases. She respects the mistress who, while she never gives her a good deal of love, never gives her a good deal of respect, and the contempt of the woman was what I deserved for my 'cowardice.'"

What a few years have accomplished in establishing rural homes, bespeaks a still grander future, when science and progress will develop a yet unknown store of resources; when population will flow towards this health-giving land of plenty.

We were inspired to write a few thoughts upon "rural homes" by witnessing the rapid growth of trees and shrubs, running vines and flowers of every form and size, which time has wrought to alter the very appearance of places, which appeared without a green leaf, when the foundations were laid for the residence. I have almost hidden beneath the luxuriant and cooling shade, which industry has reared and our glorious climate has protected and nourished. Gardens of use and beauty there are, also fields of grain, herds of cattle, flocks of sheep, and all the appurtenances of a country life, and which go to make up a scene of thrift and beauty, which have been seldom or never eclipsed in the world's history, in such a short lapse of years.

One farmer, accompanied by his industrious wife, was met with a few days ago, wending their way to contract for an elegant residence. Turning in pride and affection to his life's companion, he remarked: "I have built houses and bought land long enough; now I will build a residence mostly to be called home." And well he might, for that noble helpmate, shared in all the ups and downs of a pioneer life, lived in a rude cabin-like home, until the home could be built free from that, worse than all death dealing instruments—a mortgage. A few more years, and that farm mansion will be embowered in green and gold, and the surrounding soil will assume a permanence little dreamed of by the gold diggers of olden times.

It is wonderful to witness the transformation which time has wrought on plain and foothill. In the way of house improvement, I have seen a poor cabin grow in height. You may crowd them, but sunlight they will find. Hence many homes are almost buried in midst of cooling foliage. A shadeless home is the exception, and the more so, the more or less. Our climate seems adapted to their thrifty growth; and when one neighbor is fortunate to be the possessor of a rare plant it is soon distributed with a lavish hand. The spirit of the good neighbor is no more of a California. The barriers of selfishness are partially broken down, and flowers are missionaries which appeal to our better nature for a higher estimate of life and attendant blessings. Running roses and trailing vines are not everywhere. Rare plants from Faderland are not uncommon around the German's home and lovers of flowers from all countries bring their home treasures.

Home is a heaven of peace and rest. Affection's highest shrine; The most humanity loves the best, Its blessings, yours and mine.

The patterning feet upon the stairs, The kitchen's cradle song; The youngsters and their ringlets fair—Are home's blest, merry throng.

The mansion with its turrets tall, Its emerald shade of green; The cooling spray from waterfall, Earth's rarest picture scene.

Go build a bower in sunny glen, Young man and maiden gay; Create a home for future men, Nor trifle time away.

—To keep bright nickel-plated ornaments on stoves, we are told to "wash with silver soap, or Electro-Silicon, which is sold by all hardware stores." To "wash them with soap suds, and polish with flannel cloth dipped in dry pulverized brick." We have kept our shining by polishing them with dry emery powder.

A towel folded several times and dipped in hot water and quickly wrung, and then applied over the seat of the pain in toothache or neuralgia, will generally afford prompt relief. Headaches almost always yield to the simultaneous application of hot water to the feet and the back of the neck.

liveliness. I know several women who are supporting themselves and others dependent upon them from the proceeds of their poultry; and other women may do equally well, provided they begin right and stick to the business. Poultry-keeping has none of the drawbacks that many occupations present to the women who have themselves and children to support. Poultry-raising, has always, so far as my knowledge extends, been considered woman's work, and a woman can engage in it without fear of being pointed at as a "dreadful creature," out of her "proper sphere."

Next, it is work of interest to the housewife, and the children, instead of being a hindrance, can be taught to help in many ways. Thirdly, one can start with very little capital, and the business soon yields an income; it is not like investing money where one must wait six months or a year for "dividends," and last, but not least, the profits—if the business is rightly managed—are sure; first-class poultry products will always sell at paying prices, and the poultry business never has any fear about the future—so far as this world is concerned.

For farmers' wives and daughters who desire to do some extra work that will pay as well in proportion to the time and capital invested as a small flock of fowls well cared for.—Fanny Field.

Country Homes.

Home embraces two important elements, love and happy surroundings. A home without sympathy and affection is always repulsive, no matter if the outside is adorned with rich flowers and green foliage. If love dwells in a soul, there is always an uninteresting appearance to the sensitive stranger. When both elements are happily combined we find an ideal home pleasant to the eye and heart.

In the rural portion of California we have many of these ideal homes, where elegance, refinement and affection find a lodging place. It is certainly a pride to the old pioneer to witness the magical improvements which have taken place as the years roll along. Mansions embowered amidst shade and ornamental trees; flowers and foliage of the richest hues and varied as the cosmopolitan population; and all bespeaking a permanence little dreamed of by the gold diggers of olden times.

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The Stock Yards.

Weekly Review of the Live Stock Market.

The receipts and shipments for the week ending Tuesday, Sept. 9th, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.
Wednesday.....	1,000	2,000	100	50
Thursday.....	1,200	2,500	150	60
Friday.....	1,500	3,000	200	70
Saturday.....	1,800	3,500	250	80
Sunday.....	2,000	4,000	300	90
Tuesday.....	2,200	4,500	350	100
Total.....	10,000	20,000	1,000	500

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.
Wednesday.....	1,000	2,000	100	50
Thursday.....	1,200	2,500	150	60
Friday.....	1,500	3,000	200	70
Saturday.....	1,800	3,500	250	80
Sunday.....	2,000	4,000	300	90
Tuesday.....	2,200	4,500	350	100
Total.....	10,000	20,000	1,000	500

Chicago complains of large receipts of cholera hogs, which are bought and slaughtered for city consumption.

The British Government has contracted with a Chicago firm for a supply of 500,000 pounds compressed beef for the Gordon relief expedition.

Missouri and Kansas together, furnish nearly one-fourteenth of the annual hog crop of the whole world.

The drought in Australia has killed off 14,000,000 head of sheep. One stock-master having a flock of 80,000, reports having lost four-fifths of them.

There are said to be 50,000 sheep running wild in the San Juan Islands off Washington Territory, which can be sheared only once in four or five years.

The size of some of the Scotch Highland sheep farms are reckoned by miles, not acres, and the stock by thousands.

Experiments are to be made in Kansas in raising horses on the plains in a similar manner to that in which cattle are raised at present. It looks as if the idea might prove a profitable one.

Sheep raising, as conducted in England, is much more thorough and judicious than in this country. A breeder of Hampshire Down, in Kent, England, has 300 lambs from 300 ewes this season, without the loss of one, and three years ago had 412 lambs from 321 ewes, without losing a ewe in the preceding winter.

One cause of the depression of the beef market in Europe is, the dullness of the iron trade in England. The people are not making enough to buy bread to eat, and are compelled to live on bread and cheese and beer. England is the great market, drawing for her supplies of cattle in Germany, Russia, Spain, France and America.

Hog cholera is playing havoc with swine in New Jersey.

Commissioner E. P. Vining, of the Western Trunk Line Association, gives notice that the east-bound trains on live stock given in tariff 14 D are canceled. Shipments of live stock from Council Bluffs and Omaha, will hereafter be subject to the following rates: To Chicago, Milwaukee, Peoria, and common points, Horses and mules, \$30 per car; cattle and calves, \$20 per car; sheep, single deck cars, \$20 per car; sheep in single-deck cars, \$20 per car; sheep in single-deck cars, \$20 per car.

Half-fat green and grass hogs of all descriptions are not wanted at any price except in a very limited way for stockers at prices from \$3.75 to \$4.00, some few of fair flesh bringing as high as \$5.00. In some cases they have sold for 100 lbs. less than they cost in the country.

Lieut. Schwatka of the United States Navy has resigned his position and proposes embarking in a novel scheme, no less than raising cattle in the neighborhood of the Arctic circle. In fact he has already joined a company of Scotch capitalists for the purpose.

Grazing in the vicinity of the Arctic circle has been made a business, and the raising of cattle on these islands which were supposed to be very vigorous, is on the contrary exceedingly balmy. The temperature being 60 degrees or about our April temperature, the effects of the warm Japanese ocean current, like unto the Gulf Stream, the east of America, and called Kuroshio, which flows round them. The islands are further informed and covered with perpetual verdure and have no equal on the planet for stock ranges, the area is about 2000 square miles.

The statement of live stock forwarded East from the National and Union Stock Yards and East St. Louis during the month of June has been published by H. S. De Trow, Joint Agent. The following are the grand totals:

	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle.....	1,000	2,000	100	50
Hogs.....	2,000	3,000	200	60
Sheep.....	3,000	4,000	300	70
Horses and mules.....	4,000	5,000	400	80
Total.....	10,000	20,000	1,000	500

CATTLE—There was a somewhat more buoyant tone to the general market the past week and holders of choice animals were more successful in finding buyers at prices before and at stronger rates than were current the week previous. Rates have fluctuated slightly and they were not quite so high as during the closing days of last week, the difference however, amounting to very little. Considerably more than half the offerings were range cattle of a fair to medium quality. The number of really decent native cattle and indeed natives of any description was so small that sellers were not only in a position to sustain the advantages gained, but to establish further slight advantages and such grades as shippers handle were sold at a premium at the quotations published below. The scarcity of natives created an increased demand for the better grades of range cattle, but the number of really good received here was light, and prices did not go above \$4.45. Low grade cattle of all kinds were unsold and the views of shippers it has generally been on this description. A number of corn-fed Texans were received and sold quickly in the place of natives for Eastern shipment at \$5.50 for the entire lot which averaged from 1125 to 1185 lbs. The local demand on city buyers, was very liberal and for good fat cattle the demand has been rather in excess of the offerings. Mixed lots were taken freely by the first named, at a range from \$3.65 to \$4.00 straight steers bringing \$3.65 to \$4.00 the few native cows and heifers brought \$3.65 to \$4.00. Texas cows brought \$3.65 to \$4.00.

The trade on the closing day was dull, the supply in fact being small and the demand slight and mainly confined to local buyers.

Good cattle had their run and may be considered unchanged at quotations, but all descriptions of common were strongly down in tendency. Offerings principally Texas and Indians of a mixed quality from the south-west. We quote:

Exporters.....	\$6.00 to \$6.50
Light to heavy steers.....	\$5.00 to \$6.00
Common to medium fat steers.....	\$4.00 to \$5.00
Common to good grade steers.....	\$3.00 to \$4.00
Southwest steers.....	\$3.00 to \$4.00
Light to good stockers.....	\$2.00 to \$3.00
Fair to good stockers.....	\$1.00 to \$2.00
Cattle cows and heifers.....	\$2.00 to \$3.00
Grass cows.....	\$2.00 to \$3.00
Calves of any kind.....	\$2.00 to \$3.00
Hogs with calves.....	\$2.00 to \$3.00
Fat calves.....	\$2.00 to \$3.00

HOGS—The hog market the past week has not proved so generally satisfactory as the preceding two or three. Prices have shown a wide range, and thin and half-fat and grass hogs have sold poorly and proved a detriment to the trade. A large part of the week's arrivals have been made up of a class of hogs which have worried shippers to get off their hands at any price, that is grass hogs of all weights, and half-fat hogs of every description. It is strange that with all the warning country shippers have received, they will insist upon sending this unsalable stuff to market. These should use more caution and not pay as much for stubble-fed hogs as good, corn-fed hogs are worth, as we have been informed many have been doing. Taken altogether, the market has lacked the briskness that has characterized it for some time past, and values have declined. The light hogs demand has fallen off largely, and buyers were unusually close in their selections. Packers were handling but few, and city buyers were not buying in anticipation. On the opening day good corn-fed hogs sold at unchanged prices, but the market for mixed packing and light hogs was weak from the start; choice heavy brought \$5.50 to \$6.00, Yorkers \$6.00 to \$6.50, mixed packing \$6.00 to \$6.50, fair-dressed hogs \$5.50 to \$6.00, common \$5.00 to \$5.50. Thursday choice fat hogs were wanted, but at other descriptions were more or less neglected. Yorkers sold in a small way at \$5.50 to \$6.00, and prices were nominal. Choice heavy brought \$5.50 to \$6.00, Yorkers \$6.00 to \$6.50, mixed packing \$6.00 to \$6.50, fair-dressed hogs \$5.50 to \$6.00, common \$5.00 to \$5.50. Thursday choice fat hogs were wanted, but at other descriptions were more or less neglected. Yorkers sold in a small way at \$5.50 to \$6.00, and prices were nominal. Choice heavy brought \$5.50 to \$6.00, Yorkers \$6.00 to \$6.50, mixed packing \$6.00 to \$6.50, fair-dressed hogs \$5.50 to \$6.00, common \$5.00 to \$5.50.

Weak and slow at the close. Offerings light and poor in quality. Good heavies wanted and would bring \$6.00 to \$6.50, the best of day bringing \$5.50 to \$6.00. Lights slow with sales at \$5.50 to \$6.00. Mixed packing also selling in a small way at \$5.50 to \$6.00. Common, thin and grasses selling to stockers at \$4.50 to \$5.00.

SHEEP—This market continues dull and without change. The outlook for any improvement continues very remote, and not until the receipting picks up quality can any change for the better be expected. There was some inquiry for good stock sheep which sold at \$2.00 to \$2.50. Good to choice muttons were salable at \$2.50 to \$3.00, fair to medium \$2.00 to \$2.50, and common \$1.50 to \$2.00.

GENERAL MARKET.

WHEAT—Demand dull and there was very little sale displayed, the week's movement being confined to local traders. The shipping demand and business being of small proportions. Changes in values were very slight, but the tendency was always lower. Sales on the closing day being made on the following basis: Fine superfine and X nominal at \$2.25; XX \$2.00 to \$2.25; XXX \$1.75 to \$2.00; family \$1.50 to \$1.75; choice \$1.25 to \$1.50; fancy \$1.00 to \$1.25; extra \$1.00 to \$1.25; patents \$1.00 to \$1.25.

WHEAT—Received into elevators during week 212,147 bushels; withdrawn 61,400 bushels. The week's market was characterized by about the same general features as marked the preceding week. Receipts were large the closing day, and advance discounting, and both cash and futures felt the effects of the decline. The former closing with free sellers at 20c decline; No. 2 red going at 75 1/2 to 77 1/2; No. 3 at 64 1/2 to 66 1/2; No. 4 at 58 1/2 to 60 1/2; No. 5 at 52 1/2 to 54 1/2. Futures were completely demoralized and sold at a discount to the cash market. No. 2 red, Sept. 10, at 75 1/2; No. 3, Sept. 10, at 64 1/2; No. 4, Sept. 10, at 58 1/2; No. 5, Sept. 10, at 52 1/2.

CORN—Received into elevators during week 76,000 bushels; withdrawn 21,000 bushels. The general market about the same as wheat, but the demand being of small proportions. Changes in values were very slight, but the tendency was always lower. Sales on the closing day being made on the following basis: No. 2 white, Sept. 10, at 19 1/2; No. 3 white, Sept. 10, at 18 1/2; No. 4 white, Sept. 10, at 17 1/2; No. 5 white, Sept. 10, at 16 1/2.

OATS—Received into elevators during week 161,000 bushels; withdrawn 25,400 bushels. This market showed no weakness. The demand was good and steady, and there was not too many sellers, so that rates may be called firm. There was an excellent demand for cash, and the market was firm and higher. No. 2, 25 1/2 to 26 1/2; No. 3 white, 25 1/2 to 26 1/2; No. 4 white, 25 1/2 to 26 1/2; No. 5 white, 25 1/2 to 26 1/2.

HAIR—Receipts heavy of clover, and market light, weak and depressed. Only a small portion of offerings sold at a small profit, at full 50c per ton decline; prairie scarce and steady. Sales: On E. Trk—1 car mixed at \$7.75, 1 at \$6.50, 4 cars prime to choice mixed at \$8.50, 1 do at \$8.75, 2 prime timothy at \$9.50 to \$10.00, 2 prime timothy at \$9.50 to \$10.00, 2 prime timothy at \$9.50 to \$10.00.

STRAW—Lower. Sale 1 car E. Trk. at \$2.25. BUTTER—In fair demand, and steady; stock held better. The market was very quiet, and still enough for all inquiries; supply of medium being steadily reduced, though there was no great strength or activity to the market for such; low grades dull and unchanged. Demand chiefly on local account. We quote: Creamery—Choice 2c, fancy in small quantities at 2c, poor grades less. Dairy—Choice at 17 1/2 to 18 1/2; medium 16 1/2 to 17 1/2; common 16 1/2 to 17 1/2; low 16 1/2 to 17 1/2.

CHEESE—Dull and easy. We quote (in quantities): Full cream—choice at 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; fair to 7 1/2 to 8 1/2; skims—choice at 6c, poor grades at 5c to 6c.

EGGS—Slow sale and tending down in price the hot weather prevalent having a depressing effect. Strictly fresh at 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; s. c. set, partially damaged, etc., less.

LIVE POULTRY—Unchanged. Offerings light, partly of held-over stock, while there was no demand worth speaking of. We quote: Old chickens—choice \$2.50, mixed \$2.25 to \$2.50; young—small \$1.50 to \$2.00, good-sized \$2.00 to \$2.50; large \$2.00 to \$2.50; ducks—\$2.00 to \$2.50; geese—\$2.00 to \$2.50.

GAME—Prairie chickens in large supply, dull and weak condition of receipts bad. Deer not wanted—weather too warm. Other game dull and unchanged. Sales: Prairie

chickens at \$3.50 for selected young; \$2 for old deer; venison; wood duck \$1.25; Mallard \$1.25; woodcock \$1.25; snipe \$1.25; game pigeons \$1.25.

VEALS—We quote choice live at \$1.25 per lb.; fair to 71 to 73; heretics and poor thin 4c to 5c.

GRASS SEEDS—Timothy in demand and firm; inferior at \$1.25 to \$1.50; fair at \$1.50 to \$1.75; prime at \$1.75 to \$2.00; clover steady at \$1.75 to \$2.00; red-top quiet at \$1.25 to \$1.50; millets and Hungarian nominal. Sales: Timothy 1 car on p. t. Red-top 48 and 46 and 17 sds red-top on p. t.

APPLES—Trade light though offerings quite large. With demand light and almost wholly for strictly choice fruit, and bulk of receipts common to fair stock, the market was naturally weak and depressed, besides some of the Southern railroads (the present outlet for apples) were refusing perishable goods owing to scarcity of cars; this, coupled with the intensely warm weather prevailing, made matters worse. We quote: Choice to fancy high-class, good keeping, well colored fruit firm and ready sale at \$1.75 to \$2.00; fair to 25c to 30c; small sound 25c to 30c; damaged less. Sales: 80 bbls choice but soft at \$1.60, 10 domino at \$1.24 and 10 do at \$1.25, 75 bbls in lots at quotations.

FRUIT—New apples offerings and slightly lower to sell, quality offerings were generally below the requirements of dealers. We quote: Apples—Inferior 4c, fair 4 1/2 to 5c, prime 4 1/2 to 5c, choice 5c to 6c. Blackberries 3 1/2 to 4c, halves 6c. Blackberries at least. The light hogs demand has fallen off largely, and buyers were unusually close in their selections. Packers were handling but few, and city buyers were not buying in anticipation. On the opening day good corn-fed hogs sold at unchanged prices, but the market for mixed packing and light hogs was weak from the start; choice heavy brought \$5.50 to \$6.00, Yorkers \$6.00 to \$6.50, mixed packing \$6.00 to \$6.50, fair-dressed hogs \$5.50 to \$6.00, common \$5.00 to \$5.50.

FLAXSEED—In demand and firm. Sales: 2 cars prime \$1.25, 4 do at \$1.25; last sale rejected at \$1.25.

HEMP—Steady but quiet, at \$1.50 to \$2.00. CASTOR BEANS—Quiet at \$1.00 on basis of pure.

PEACHES—Easter, under increased offerings, very little of which was really choice fruit, poor to medium stock sale, but choice in good demand. A car-load Delaware received—was in good condition, but quality of fruit only fair. Choice, well colored, per half-bushel basket for mixed, fives, snooks and small Crawfords. Arkansas fruit ranged from 25c to 35c, and Texas from 50c to \$1 per bushel box.

PEARS—In fair supply and steady. We quote: Bartlett at \$2.50 to \$3.00, demand heavy 75c; Duchess 60c to 75c; seckel 60c to 75c; varieties 50c to 60c. Home-grown range at \$1.50 to \$2.25 per bushel.

PLUMS—Damon in demand at \$4 per bu. Green grades sold at \$2.50 to \$3.00. GRAPES—Lower; supplies liberal. Sales: Ohio—Delaware at \$1 and Concord at 50c to 55c; 10-b basket, Martha 35c; 5-b basket; near-by used the Missouri River 40c, Ives' seedling 35c.

WATERMELONS—Firm, and in good demand. Car lots quotable at \$5 to \$6 on track—3 cars sold at \$2.50, \$5 and \$6. Quinces—Quotable at \$2.50 to \$3.00. LEMONS—Quiet, and in more demand, Palermo at \$3 per box for 4 tier, \$4.00 to \$5 for 5 tier on orders—all packed.

CALIFORNIA PEARS—Steady. We quote: Bartlett pears at \$3.50 to \$4.00 per 10-b box; plums \$2.50 to \$3.00; grapes \$4.50 to \$5.00 per car for muscat and 35c for Tokay.

CRAI APPLES—Choice Siberian and transcendental selling at 30c to 40c per 10-b box. POTATOES—Steady. Choice at 30c to 35c, and wagon receipts at 34c to 35c—mainly at 35c. Sales: 74 sds at 30c, 65 and 41 peaches at 37c.

According to specials to the Chicago Tribune, Iowa promises the largest potato crop ever known; Illinois will have nearly an average yield; but Michigan, Wisconsin and Indiana not so good.

CABBAGE—Sell on orders at \$1.50 per crate. SWEET POTATOES—Home-grown Bermuda sell at \$2 per bbl in shipping order, name-brand at \$2.75.

ONIONS—In light demand but steady. Sales: prime Iowa red—160 sds at 32 1/2c; 57 at 33c; 110 and 30 choice at 35c; 200, 120 and 75 bbls at 4 1/2c.

TOMATOES—Shipping stock at 60c per bu box on orders. HONEY—Plentiful; dull. Comb 100 to 125c, strictly choice more; strained or extracted, 55c to 60c.

SORGHUM—Fair 24c to 25c, fine to choice 25c to 30c. WOOL—Quiet and steady. Current receipts light, though stocks in dealers hands are fair in amount. We quote: Twp washed—choice at 30c, fair 28c to 29c; low 25c to 26c; washed—medium 21 1/2 to 22c, fair 20c to 21c; dark comb 20 1/2 to 21c, light bright fine 18 1/2 to 19c; dark and heavy do 16 1/2 to 17c; Kansas—choice medium 17c, light fine 15 1/2 to 16c; do 13c, low and coarse less. Texas at 14c to 15c; black 2 1/2c per lb less. Turkey and cot 35c to 35c less than foregoing figures. Tare on sacks 3 1/2c; dealers allow 25c for new sacks and 15c for old sacks. Sales: 7 sds burry at 12c, small lots do at 13 1/2c, 8 low mixed at 12c, 15 sds fair (in lots) at 20c; tub—11 sds at 30c to 20c.

SEEDS.

Prices of Prepared Seeds supplied by Chas. E. Prunty, 7 South Main Street, St. Louis, Sept. 9, 1884. Net cash prices. Cash with order. RED WHEATS. Bearded and velvet chaff. \$1.00. Fair and German. \$1.00. WHITE WHEATS. Tappanhook and Diehl. \$1.00.

Barley. 70c. Rye. 55c. Alfalfa. 55c. Timothy. 1.50. Blue Grass. 1.25.

Dr. E. R. Moody left Monday for Indianapolis, Ind., where he goes to have published a new book, entitled "The National White Chester Record." Dr. Moody has made the record of White Chester hogs a study for years, and has been engaged about a year in the preparation of this work. The book will contain 800 pages and will be bound in cloth.—Emancipation Constitutionalist.

Chicken Hawks.

The hawk is a name indiscriminately applied to many birds of the different falcon families; in fact, to almost any bird of prey not a vulture, an eagle or owl. The variety most commonly known to the poultry yards is the barriar (*Circus hudsonius*). It is a slow and graceful sailer, but a short distance above the ground. A good vigilant hen, when possessed of ordinary courage, will generally be able to drive it off; but when the chicks have been left by the hen and have reached the age of rambling, they are in the most danger from this wing. It rarely strikes its victim on the wing, but takes it with a grip, choking it to death. To natural fowls it is more of a scare, keeps them under constant fear, but seldom does any real damage among them. The fowls, at the approach of this hawk, will instinctively seek shelter under the nearest brush or other dense growth, and the safe; the hawk will attempt to drive them off, remaining sometimes at this attempt for fifteen minutes, and can easily be shot.

Influence of Beer on Health.

Colonel Green, President of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, says that in one of our largest cities containing a great population of beer drinkers, he had occasion to note the deaths among a large group of persons, whose habits, in their own eyes and those of their friends and physicians, were temperate; but they were habituated users of beer. When the observations began, they were, upon the average, something under middle age, and they were, of course, selected lives.

For two or three years there was nothing very remarkable to be noted among this group. Fresh and death began to strike it; and, until it had dwindled to a fraction of its original proportions, the mortality in it was astounding in extent, and still more remarkable in the manifest identity of cause and mode. There was no mistaking it. The history was almost invariably—robust, in apparent health, full muscles, a fair outside, increasing weight, florid faces, then a touch of cold, or a sniff of malaria; and instantly some acute disease, with almost invariably typical symptoms, drove in violent action; and ten days or less ended it.

It was as if the system had been kept fair outside, while within it was eaten to a shell, and at the first touch of disease berries after collapse; every fibre was poisoned and weak. And this, its main feature, varying, of course, in degree, has been his observation in beer drinking everywhere. It is peculiarly deceptive at first; it is thoroughly destructive at the last.

Sheep for Mutton.

A correspondent for the Cincinnati Enquirer writes: I read your letter in the Enquirer of July 23d, and feel certain that the sheep for mutton is the best. Americans do not eat mutton, as the mutton raised here can hardly be called mutton when compared with that of Great Britain. I quite endorse your views as to necessity of American farmers to look to the sheep for mutton, and breed sheep for mutton as well as wool, but cannot agree with you as to the two breeds you name being the best. I am quite familiar with all breeds of sheep and sheep raising, and only left the old country sheep for the last five years. No others are so good as the Shropshire, and you name are excellent, but cannot compare with the Shropshire in short wool, and the Border Leicester in long-wooled sheep. The Shropshire has taken the lead far in advance of all others, particularly for the last five years. The breeders have so much milk or care for their lambs as well as the Shropshire. They are the earliest to mature, their mutton sells one cent per pound over all others, their wool brings the highest price next to the Merino, and is more in demand, and they are very hardy and docile. The Border Leicester has also too many good qualities to compare with long-wooled sheep. I have seen Shropshire rams sell yearly at \$200 each, and Border Leicesters at \$100 each, and that without going to an odd extra one, that brings up to \$500.

I have no interest in present in those breeds, but merely wish to set any one right that wants to breed sheep. I feel certain that any man having the proper foundation for a flock of Shropshire Down sheep in this country, would just lay the way of making a rapid fortune. Sheep require a certain amount of care, and for that little care I will pay more than any other breed. I think you have made a mistake in naming the breeds in your letter. The Border Leicester is the next headed among sheep; have often seen a yearling ewe pointed out as being a novelty for an artist. The Hampshire Down is the largest and coarsest sheep of the English breeds; first-class as mutton, but don't mature early. They have heads as large as an ordinary calf's head. The Lincoln are excellent sheep, but the Border Leicesters have more friends in the old country.

Chaff.

Maryland farmers are making watermelon vigner.

Seven Chicago policemen have been sent to lunatic asylums during the past year.

Perfection. The Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Old Gold, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Diamond Eyes give perfect results. Any fashionable color, 10c, at drugists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

The Salvation Army in England seems to have nearly run its course. Without persecution it became uninteresting and unattractive.

It is expected that the production of wine in this season will be nearly double that of last year, or between twelve and fifteen million gallons.

The Merry Days of Old—In reading of the middle ages one is struck by the accounts given of feats of strength, etc., of the life actors of those times. The suits of armor worn, would certainly indicate the power and physical power necessary to the use of a developed by men in those latter days.

What wrought the change? Men lived in the merry days a more out-door life than this advanced civilization of ours can afford. There is a greater consumption of brain matter, and that increased demand on mental and physical power necessitates the use of a pure vegetable stimulant tonic, such as the Home Stomach Bitters.

Some queer names of sailing vessels are Essence of Peppermint, Can't Help It, Gay Thomas, Happy-Go-Lucky, Love and Shine Girl Love, Tarry Not, Rise Over, Jumbo, and Jenu.

A Methodist minister in Israel, contrasting a century ago with the present, said: "Then we had golden sermons in wooden pulpits; now we have wooden sermons in golden pulpits."

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner characterizes Boston as "superior to any other American city in general utility," but adds, unfortunately, that it is "pre-eminently the home of delusions."

Cuts from barbed wire fence, cured with Stewart's Healing Powder. No scar or gray hair, 50 cts a box.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM FOR THE BLOOD.

EXPERIENCE HAS PROVED THE fact to thousands of sufferers from SCURF, RHEUMATISM, and IMPURE BLOOD (which is the parent of so many diseases) that this old and renowned remedy is more effective and has wrought more absolute cures than any other medicine on earth. It cures the Blood, cleanses it from all humors and makes it a condition of health. In the treatment of SKIN DISEASES its operation is greatly aided by the use of GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, which eliminates the poisonous secretions as they come to the surface. It is sold only at the Laboratory of G. N. CRITCHFIELD, Proprietor, 115 Fulton Street, New York, and sold by all Druggists.

K. K. K. Keen Kane Kutter.

Made especially for cutting sugar and sorgo cane.

Is used on the plantations of Louisiana and Cuba.

It has a crook on the back of the knife for stripping the cane before it is cut.

Every sorgo grower who has seen the knife says it is just what is wanted.

Those who cut the cane with these knives can save time, do the job better, and with less exertion than by using any other knife.

It is made of solid steel and is full polished, is light and strong, and measures twenty inches from end of blade to end of handle.

Is offered as a premium only on the RURAL WORLD.

And will be sent free (exclusive of express charges) to all who will send us two yearly subscribers to the RURAL WORLD.

Remember, the price for the RURAL WORLD is one dollar and fifty cents per year each subscriber.

Maigne's Patent Filter Rapid for Refining Cider and Clarifying Sorghum and Cane Juice.

As a Filter it has no equal, being as efficient and more rapid than Bone Coal, while its cost is so cheap as to place it in the hands of the smallest manufacturer, requires no skill to work it, is inexpensive in comparison, and indispensable to